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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1962

Volume 85                      CONTENTS                      Number 11

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CEYLON'S TOBACCO IMPORTS  
DOWN SLIGHTLY

Ceylon's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 2.9 million pounds--down slightly from the 3 million imported in 1960. Larger takings of Indian leaf, mainly bidi tobacco, were not large enough to offset reduced takings from both the United States and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland.

Imports from India rose to 1.8 million pounds from 1.6 million in 1960 and consisted of 83 percent bidi tobacco. Takings of U.S. leaf, mainly flue-cured, totaled 609,000 pounds, compared with 822,000 in 1960. Imports of Rhodesian leaf, at 442,000 pounds, were 13 percent smaller than the 507,000 pounds imported during the previous year.

Ceylon's imports of tobacco products were also below the 1960 levels. Imports of bidis, principally from India, totaled 717,000 pounds, compared with 1.2 million pounds for the previous year. Cigarette imports, at 124,000 pounds, were 15 percent smaller than the 1960 level of 147,000 pounds. The United Kingdom is the principal supplier of cigarettes. Imports of other products, except snuff, were also smaller than for a year ago.

WEST GERMANY EXPECTS SLIGHTLY  
LARGER 1962 TOBACCO HARVEST

The 1962 tobacco harvest in West Germany is tentatively forecast at 23.1 million pounds, slightly larger than the relatively small 1961 harvest of 19.2 million pounds but less than half the 1955-59 annual average of 47.7 million. There was no reported incidence of blue mold this season in West Germany.

The 1962 harvest of cigar leaf is forecast at 13.2 million pounds from 4,942 acres, compared with 10.9 million pounds from 4,888 acres last season. Burley production, at 7.2 million pounds, is expected to be larger than the 1961 harvest of 5.3 million pounds while flue-cured, at 2.8 million pounds, is estimated to be somewhat smaller than the 3 million pounds harvested last year.

THAI CIGARETTE SALES  
CONTINUE UPWARD

Sales of cigarettes in Thailand during the first half of 1962 totaled 4,829 million pieces--up 3.4 percent from the 4,669 million sold in January-June 1961.

Combined sales of Samit, Gold City, and Gold City 85 brands containing high percentages of U.S. leaf, totaled 603 million pieces, compared with 449 million in January-June 1961. Sales of Krong Thip, a filter brand, totaled 27 million pieces and represented .6 percent of total cigarette sales during the first 6 months of 1962. Sales of Kled Thong and Moon continued to lead all other brands, with sales of 2,512 million and 1,564 million pieces, respectively, during the first half of 1962.

# BELGIUM'S TOBACCO IMPORTS DOWN

Belgian imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 3 months of 1962 totaled 14.1 million pounds--down 8.5 percent from the 15.4 million pounds imported in January-March 1961. Reduced imports from the United States, India, and Greece accounted for most of the decline and more than offset the slight increase in takings from Turkey, Brazil, and Indonesia.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgium 1/, imports by country of origin, January-March 1960-62

Origin	January-March		
	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	3,879	3,894	3,459
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	1,464	1,437	1,429
Dominican Republic.....	933	951	945
Brazil.....	1,112	905	929
India.....	518	1,164	903
Netherlands <u>2/</u> .....	801	961	871
Greece.....	997	1,058	825
Indonesia.....	454	604	626
Turkey.....	--	440	517
Italy.....	329	288	261
Others.....	4,043	3,679	3,313
Total.....	14,530	15,381	14,078

1/ Includes Luxembourg. 2/ Reexports.

Bulletin Mensuel Du Commerce Extérieur De L'Union Economique Belgo-Luxembourgeoise, March 1962.

Imports from the United States, at 3.5 million pounds, were 11.2 percent below the January-March 1961 level of 3.9 million pounds. The U.S. share of the Belgian market continued to decline, amounting to only 24.6 percent this year, compared with 25.3 percent in January-March 1961. Principal suppliers increasing their share of the Belgian market included the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, the Dominican Republic, Turkey, and India.

## U.S. CIGARETTE EXPORTS RISE AGAIN THIS YEAR

U.S. exports of cigarettes in the first 6 months of 1962 totaled 12,106 million pieces--up 10.7 percent from the first half of 1961.

Principal markets in the first 6 months of 1962 included, in order of importance, Hong Kong, Argentina, France, Uruguay, the Netherlands Antilles, Gibraltar, and Kuwait. Each of these took at least 500 million pieces.



The value of January-June 1962 exports, at \$53.3 million was up 11.7 percent from the first half of 1961. Average export price this year was \$4.40 per 1,000 pieces, compared with \$4.36 a year ago.

CIGARETTES: U.S. exports, by principal countries of destination,  
January-June 1960-1962

Destination	January-June			Percent change
	1960	1961	1962	1962 from 1961
	- Million pieces -			Percent
Hong Kong.....	808.2	796.7	898.4	+12.8
Argentina.....	68.3	59.1	866.0	+ --
France.....	672.9	801.0	729.6	-8.9
Uruguay.....	97.2	497.7	672.1	+35.0
Netherlands Antilles.....	483.2	392.6	632.8	+61.2
Gibraltar.....	841.4	795.6	533.9	-32.9
Kuwait.....	422.2	484.1	514.8	+6.3
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	430.6	517.0	490.9	-5.0
Singapore.....	437.9	452.6	482.3	+6.6
Spain.....	.5	302.5	440.6	+45.7
Italy.....	264.8	375.2	410.5	+9.4
Sweden.....	278.4	364.6	360.3	-1.2
Morocco.....	266.1	214.7	356.1	+65.9
Panama, Republic of.....	152.5	220.0	311.8	+41.7
Netherlands.....	291.4	304.4	292.4	-3.9
Germany, West.....	292.7	319.0	270.5	-15.2
Peru.....	205.5	245.5	238.3	-2.9
Denmark.....	221.5	249.5	219.9	-11.9
Lebanon.....	97.7	187.1	204.8	+9.5
Australia.....	188.7	134.0	188.8	+40.9
Switzerland.....	164.6	305.4	184.9	-39.5
Ecuador.....	198.5	158.1	147.6	-6.6
Colombia.....	129.8	146.1	141.8	-2.9
Malaya, Federation of.....	214.3	182.7	133.1	-27.1
Liberia.....	125.0	166.3	131.7	-20.8
Bahrein.....	170.1	110.2	130.4	+18.3
Norway.....	83.5	111.5	111.3	- .2
Canada.....	151.8	131.4	108.8	-17.2
United Kingdom.....	116.8	85.7	100.0	+16.7
Paraguay.....	92.2	159.1	12.5	-92.1
Chile.....	77.8	149.8	9.0	-94.0
Others.....	1,511.9	1,520.7	1,779.7	+17.0
Total.....	9,558.0	10,939.9	12,105.6	+10.7
Value (1,000 dollars).....	41,076	47,719	53,291	+11.7

CAMBODIA'S CIGARETTE  
OUTPUT UP SHARPLY

Cigarette output in Cambodia reportedly totaled 2.22 billion pieces during 1961. Production last year was about 75 percent greater than the 1.27 billion produced in 1960.

# SOUTH AFRICAN CANNED FRUIT PACK DOWN

The 1962 South African canned deciduous pack, estimated at 3,930,000 cases 24 2-1/2 basis, is about 12 percent less than the record 4,456,000-case 1961 pack. However, the 1962 pack is well above the average 1955-59 pack of 3,120,000 cases.

## CANNED FRUIT: South Africa, production average 1955-59, annual 1958-62

Canned fruit	:Average : :1955-59 :	1958 :	1959 :	1960 :	1961 :	:Preliminary : 1962
	: - - - - -		1,000 cases	24/2½	- - - - -	- - - - -
Apricots.....	778	600	888	780	864	640
Fruit salad and cocktail..	282	500	500	438	152	150
Peaches.....	1,630	2,393	1,499	2,369	2,671	2,550
Pears.....	430	490	525	562	769	590
Total.....	3,120	3,983	3,412	4,149	4,456	3,930

Smaller packs this season were experienced in all the canned fruit lines, with canned apricots and pears leading the decline. The 1962 canned apricot pack is estimated at 640,000 cases, down more than 25 percent from the 864,000-case 1961 pack. Canned pear production, at 590,000 cases, is almost 25 percent below the record 769,000-case 1961 pack but is still well above average. This year's canned peach pack, at 2,550,000 cases, is the second largest, being only slightly below record 1961. The canned fruit salad and cocktail pack this season is estimated at 150,000 cases, the second consecutive year of below average production.

## CANNED FRUIT: South Africa, exports, average 1955-59, annual 1958-61

Canned fruit	: Average : : 1955-59 :	1958 :	1959 :	1960 :	1961
	: - - - - -		1,000 cases	24/2½	- - - - -
Apricots.....	672.9	534.7	585.3	878.0	748.2
Peaches.....	1,423.2	1,932.3	1,515.3	2,263.9	2,128.6
Pears.....	338.7	382.7	429.4	422.5	527.8
Total.....	2,434.8	2,849.7	2,530.0	3,564.4	3,404.6

The Republic of South Africa exports approximately 75 percent of its annual production of canned deciduous fruits. In 1961, South African exports of canned apricots, peaches, and pears totaled 3,404,600 cases, just slightly below record 1960 exports of 3,564,400 cases. This was almost 1 million cases more than average exports in the 5-year period 1955 through 1959, 2,434,800 cases. Preliminary export data for the 1962 season are not available.



South Africa's recommended minimum export prices for 1962-pack canned deciduous fruits are slightly above those of the previous year except for canned pears, which are slightly lower.

CANNED FRUIT: South Africa, recommended minimum export prices,  
1961 and 1962 c.i.f. London

Species and pack style	1961 Grade			1962 Grade		
	Choice	Standard	Second	Choice	Standard	Second
	U.S. dollars per doz. $2\frac{1}{2}$					
Apricots:						
Halves . . . . .	3.42	3.20	3.08	3.50	3.29	3.15
Peaches, clingstone:						
Slices.....	3.48	3.27	3.15	3.36	3.15	3.01
Halves.....	3.42	3.20	3.08	3.36	3.15	3.01
Pears; Bon Chretien:						
Halves.....	3.60	3.40	3.29	3.57	3.43	3.22
Fruit salad.....	4.55	4.34	<u>1</u> /	4.76	4.48	<u>1</u> /
Fruit cocktail.....	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	3.92	3.71	<u>1</u> /
<u>1</u> / Not quoted						

#### LARGER ITALIAN FILBERT HARVEST ESTIMATED

The 1962 Italian filbert harvest is now estimated at 50,000 short tons, unshelled basis. This is 2,000 tons above the tentative forecast made earlier. The 1961 harvest is estimated at 55,000 tons; average 1955-59 production was 40,500 tons.

The increase in the 1962 crop estimate is due to the better-than-anticipated third bloom of the filbert crop in Campania, Lazio, and the Piedmont Regions in early June. The quality of the filbert crop this season is reported to be fair, particularly for the Long Naples variety.

Italian filbert exports in 1961-62 are expected to be a record 40,000 tons, unshelled basis. The previous high--according to Foreign Agricultural Service records going back to 1935-- was 36,000 tons exported in 1953. During the first 8 month period of this season (September 1961-April 1962) exports amounted to about 38,000 tons. In 1960-61 Italian filbert exports totaled 33,000 tons.

Beginning 1962 Italian old-crop filbert stocks are expected to be negligible.

(Continued)

Italian filbert prices weakened about 3 cents per pound in early August and in the later part of the month were being quoted at about 62 cents per pound for shelled Avellino, f.o.b. Italian port.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Italy, supply and distribution  
marketing seasons 1960-62

Item	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	5,500	1,000	---
Production.....	39,000	55,000	50,000
Total supply.....	44,500	56,000	50,000
Exports.....	33,000	40,000	
Domestic disappearance.....	10,500	16,000	
Ending stocks, August 31.....	1,000	---	
Total distribution.....	44,500	56,000	

ITALIAN ALMOND ESTIMATE  
UNCHANGED

The 1962 commercial almond harvest in Italy is estimated at 14,000 short tons, shelled basis, the same as previously reported. This year's crop equals that of 1960 but is 46,000 tons below the record 1961 harvest of 60,000 tons and is substantially below 1955-59 production of 30,800 tons.

Beginning 1962 stocks, on September 1, are anticipated at about 5,500 tons, resulting in total 1962 supplies of 19,500 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Italy, supply and distribution,  
marketing seasons 1960-62

Item	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	16,000	1,000	5,500
Production.....	14,000	60,000	14,000
Total supply.....	30,000	61,000	19,500
Exports.....	22,500	48,500	
Domestic disappearance.....	6,500	7,000	
Ending stocks, August 31.....	1,000	5,500	
Total distribution.....	30,000	61,000	

The quality of Italian almonds this season is expected to be good. The kernels are reported to be rather large, as is usual with a small crop. It is still too early to estimate the percentage of twin almonds this year.

Italian almond exports for the 1961-62 season are expected to reach about 48,500 tons, shelled basis, which would be the largest according to Foreign Agricultural Service records going back to 1935. The previous high was 44,900 tons set in 1950-51. During the first 10 months--September 1961 - June 1962--exports amounted to about 45,000 tons. Exports in 1960-61 totaled 22,500 tons while average 1955-59 exports were 21,100 tons.

Italian almond prices have remained strong since the March price increases. In late August, Italian almonds were quoted at about 64 cents per pound f.o.b. Italian port.

#### NO CHANGE IN IRAN'S ALMOND ESTIMATE

Iran's 1962 almond harvest is estimated at 9,500 short tons, shelled basis, the same as reported earlier. This 1962 crop estimate is slightly larger (500 tons) than the 9,000-ton 1961 harvest and a little over 2,000 tons above average 1955-59 production of 7,400 tons.

Total 1962 Iranian almond supplies are now anticipated to be about 10,500 tons, including 1,000 tons of old-crop almonds.

Iranian almond exports during the 1961-62 season are expected to reach about 5,000 tons, shelled basis. Exports from the small 1960 harvest totaled 2,300 tons.

#### ALMONDS; SHELLED BASIS: Iran, supply and distribution marketing seasons 1960-62

Item	: 1960	: 1961	: Preliminary
	:	:	: 1962
	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons
Beginning stocks.....	1,000	500	1,000
Production.....	4,000	9,000	9,500
Total supply.....	5,000	9,500	10,500
Exports.....	2,300	5,000	
Domestic disappearance.....	2,200	3,500	
Ending stocks.....	500	1,000	
Total distribution.....	5,000	9,500	

# TURKISH FILBERT HARVEST ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

The 1962 Turkish filbert harvest is estimated at 100,000 short tons, unshelled basis, unchanged from earlier reports. The 1962 crop is considerably larger than the 77,000 tons 1961 harvest and only slightly above average 1955-59 production of 98,300 tons.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Turkey, supply and distribution,  
marketing seasons 1960-62

Item	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	11,000	---	---
Production.....	65,000	77,000	100,000
Total supply.....	76,000	77,000	100,000
Exports.....	73,400	74,000	
Domestic disappearance.....	2,600	3,000	
Ending stocks, August 31.....	---	---	
Total distribution.....	76,000	77,000	

Turkey's 1961-62 filbert exports are expected to reach 74,000 tons, unshelled basis. During the first 10 months (September-June) of this season they have amounted to 72,500 tons. Exports in 1960-61 were 73,400 tons.

It is reported that almost the entire supply of 1961 filberts will be depleted by the end of August.

Future sales of 1962 crop filbert kernels have been reported quite active with registered sales through the latter part of August reaching about 20,000 short tons. Export prices have been strong with new crop kernels quoted at about 57 cents per pound, f.o.b., Turkish port.

## U.S. IMPORTS OF MOST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS EXCEED LAST YEAR

U.S. imports of red meats, variety meats, dutiable wool, hides and skins, and live cattle were higher in the first 6 months of 1962 than in the same period of 1961.

Red meat imports were 34 percent larger in January-June than in the same months of 1961. Imports of beef and veal were 38 percent larger because of the continued strong demand for lean manufacturing meats. In-shipments of pork were 23 percent higher due to relatively high prices in the United States combined with record pork production in Europe.



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items July 1961 and 1962  
January-July 1961 and 1962, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	July			January-July		
	1961	1962	Percent change	1961	1962	Percent change
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Red meats:						
Fresh, frozen, canned: and cured beef						
and veal.....	67,320	73,177	+9	338,212	466,624	+38
Other meats 1/.....	2,551	1,460	-43	15,707	14,824	-6
Total beef & veal...	69,871	74,637	+7	353,917	481,448	+36
Pork.....	13,962	16,392	+17	97,997	120,667	+23
Mutton.....	5,066	3,350	-34	32,593	38,692	+19
Lamb.....	591	674	+14	8,401	6,271	-25
Total red meat.....	89,490	95,053	+6	492,910	647,078	+31
Variety meats.....	74	117	+58	884	1,182	+34
Wool (clean basis):						
Dutiable.....	7,953	8,583	+8	54,575	74,751	+37
Duty-free.....	16,149	7,749	-52	95,960	73,617	-23
Total wool.....	24,102	16,332	-32	150,535	148,368	-1
Hides & skins (1,000 pieces):						
Cattle.....	24	14	-42	132	312	+136
Buffalo.....	41	78	+90	249	515	+107
Calf.....	100	91	-9	313	438	+40
Kip.....	69	87	+26	349	455	+30
Sheep and lamb.....	3,182	1,116	-65	19,676	20,275	+3
Goat and kid.....	1,465	982	-33	9,146	9,148	---
Horse.....	32	49	+53	202	338	+67
Pig.....	64	179	+180	388	1,047	+170
Live cattle (number) 2/:	32,337	23,479	-27	413,142	561,232	+36

1/ Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved. 2/ Includes cattle for breeding.



Mutton imports were 19 percent above those of January-July 1961. However, mutton imports in July were 34 percent less than the previous July. Imports of lamb dropped 25 percent below those of the first 6 months of 1961.

Variety meat imports amounted to 1,182,000 pounds in the first 6 months of 1962, 34 percent above the same period of 1961.

Wool imports were 1 percent lower in January-June than last year. Dutiable wool imports rose 37 percent but were more than offset by the sharp drop in duty-free (carpet) wools.

Imports of hides and skins were higher for all types. However, most of the increase was recorded in the first few months of this year. In-shipments of cattle and buffalo hides, calfskins, sheep and lambskins, and goat and kidskins were lower in July than in the previous July.

Live cattle imports rose 36 percent above the first 6 months of 1962. Imports from Mexico were at a record rate during the first 5 months of this year but dropped sharply in July. Canada also shipped nearly twice as many cattle to the United States in January-July as in the previous year. Imports from Canada are not expected to be as large during the last half of this year as they were in the last half of 1961. Crop conditions in Canada have been more favorable than during the summer of 1961 and winter feed is sufficient to carry larger numbers.

#### U.S. LARD EXPORTS ROSE IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

U.S. lard exports rose to 230 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1962, up 8 percent from 213 million pounds in the same period last year.

Exports to the United Kingdom totaled 192 million pounds, about 60 million above the first half of 1961. So far in 1962 the United Kingdom has taken 83 percent of U.S. lard exports compared with 62 percent for January-June 1961, and less than 25 percent during 1951-55. The increased exports to the United Kingdom have more than offset the loss of the small Cuban market that remained in 1961. There have been no lard exports to Cuba since July 1961.

Lard exports for all of 1962 are expected to be 5 to 10 percent above the 417 million pounds shipped in 1961, but will remain considerably below the 620 million exported in 1960.

(Table on page 30)

LARD (INCLUDING RENDERED PORK FAT): U.S. exports by country of destination, average 1951-55, annual 1960-61, and January-June 1961-62

Destination	Average 1951-55	1960	1961 1/	January-June		Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1962
				1961 1/	1962 1/	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada.....	6,497	21,159	21,515	9,761	5,902	-3,859
Mexico.....	31,823	9,483	11,718	5,367	7,776	+2,409
Panama Canal Zone.....	967	111	263	84	34	-50
Costa Rica.....	7,363	4,338	3,312	1,446	133	-1,313
El Salvador.....	4,299	3,037	1,891	837	1,145	+308
Guatemala.....	8,668	2,807	352	213	171	-42
Panama.....	6,560	2,888	3,107	1,636	1,772	+136
Cuba.....	157,427	190,401	42,599	40,977	---	-40,977
Haiti.....	6,725	7,691	7,714	4,062	4,191	+129
Netherlands Antilles....	1,066	363	416	146	175	+29
Other.....	1,870	1,913	2,235	1,042	1,173	+131
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>233,265</b>	<b>244,191</b>	<b>95,122</b>	<b>65,571</b>	<b>22,472</b>	<b>-43,099</b>
<b>South America:</b>						
Bolivia.....	3,755	3,129	4,141	1,404	1,116	-288
Brazil.....	2,088	62	68	68	17	-51
Colombia.....	3,359	118	157	56	67	+11
Ecuador.....	5,494	---	60	4	---	-4
Peru.....	12,521	1,309	2,648	880	794	-86
Venezuela.....	3,640	490	506	173	203	+30
Other.....	134	1,169	2,265	1,148	926	-222
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30,991</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>-610</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria.....	23,579	---	110	---	---	---
France.....	1,104	280	---	---	---	---
Germany, West.....	55,978	15,808	19,182	8,065	7,845	-220
Netherlands.....	33,114	688	4,629	---	4	+4
United Kingdom.....	124,685	348,512	277,637	132,474	192,404	+59,930
Yugoslavia.....	38,431	2	---	---	83	+83
Other.....	8,162	648	4,926	2,230	1,217	-1,013
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>285,053</b>	<b>365,938</b>	<b>308,484</b>	<b>142,769</b>	<b>201,553</b>	<b>+58,784</b>
<b>Asia:</b>						
Asia.....	5,197	3,488	5,149	1,217	2,408	+1,191
Other.....	130	115	37	29	6	-23
<b>World total.....</b>	<b>554,636</b>	<b>620,009</b>	<b>416,636</b>	<b>213,319</b>	<b>229,562</b>	<b>+16,243</b>

1/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

# MEXICO RAISES CATTLE AND BEEF EXPORT QUOTAS

Mexican cattle and beef export quotas for the year beginning September 1, 1962, were set at the equivalent of 1,317,000 head.

The export quota for the 1963 cattle marketing year was announced as 642,000 live cattle, the carcass equivalent of 471,000 head of deboned and carcass beef and an export reserve of 204,000 head. The new quota has been extended to include the states of Yucatan and Guanajuato and the northern areas of Veracruz and San Luis Potosi. These areas have not exported beef since the foot-and-mouth disease embargo was lifted on January 1, 1955.

The increase in export quotas and the extending of quotas to more States are the result of the excellent recovery in cattle numbers since the foot-and-mouth diseases epidemic in 1947 which stopped exports and reduced cattle numbers, and of relatively short supplies of feed and forage.

## CATTLE AND BEEF: Mexican export quotas by Regional Livestock Unions

Regional Livestock Union	Live cattle	Beef (carcass equiv.)	Reserve	Total
	Head	Head	Head	Head
Sonora.....	220,000	70,000	40,000	330,000
Chihuahua.....	220,000	70,000	40,000	330,000
Coahuila.....	50,000	40,000	10,000	100,000
Nuevo Leon.....	50,000	16,000	14,000	80,000
Tamaulipas.....	40,000	20,000	10,000	70,000
Durango, North.....	28,000	12,000	10,000	50,000
Durango, South.....	32,000	20,000	10,000	62,000
Yucatan.....	2,000	---	---	2,000
San Luis Potosi.....	---	25,000	7,000	32,000
Zacatecas.....	---	45,000	10,000	55,000
Baja California (State).....	---	4,000	2,000	6,000
Bajz California (Territory).....	---	4,000	2,000	6,000
Sinaloa, North.....	---	12,000	2,000	14,000
Sinaloa, South.....	---	8,000	2,000	10,000
Nayaril.....	---	20,000	7,000	24,000
Colima.....	---	10,000	2,000	12,000
Jalisco.....	---	60,000	20,000	80,000
Guanajuato.....	---	20,000	4,000	24,000
Veracrua, North.....	---	10,000	10,000	20,000
Huasteca Potosina.....	---	5,000	5,000	10,000
Total.....	642,000	471,000	204,000	1,317,000

# AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Two ships left Australia the second week of August with 12,445,440 pounds of beef, 127,680 pounds of mutton and 11,200 pounds of variety meats for the United States.

Ship	: Sailing : : date :	: Destina- : tion 1/ :	: Arrival : : date :	: Cargo :	: Quantity : Pounds :
Northumberland.....	: Aug. 8	: Tampa	: Sept. 2	: Beef	: 1,095,360
	:	: Charleston	: do. 8	: do.	: 89,600
	:	: New York	: do. 10	: do.	: 4,376,960
	:	: Wilmington	: --	: do.	: 1,039,360
	:	: Philadelphia	: Sept. 18	: do.	: 297,920
	:	: Boston	: do. 20	: do.	: 436,800
Golden Ocean.....	: Aug. 11	: Philadelphia	: Sept. 7	: Beef	: 651,840
	:	: New York	: do. 9	: do.	: 3,640,000
	:	: do.	: do. 9	: Mutton	: 127,680
	:	: do.	: do. 9	: Var.meats	: 11,200
	:	: Boston	: do. 12	: Beef	: 817,600

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

## U.S. TALLOW EXPORTS UP IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

U.S. exports of inedible tallow and greases totaled 875 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1962, 2 percent more than the 6-month total in 1961.

Exports to Japan, the largest buyer for the last 2 years, dropped 43 percent in the first half of 1962, probably because of the combined effects of reduced demand for tallow-based soaps and credit restriction on importers resulting from balance of payment problems.

European Common Market countries together increased their purchases of U.S. tallow 24 percent in January-June. Most of the increase was accounted for by larger exports to Italy and the Netherlands, the most important markets in the EEC. Exports to Spain were more than double those in the first half of 1961.

Large Public Law 480 shipments accounted for most of the increased exports to Poland, Egypt, and Pakistan.



# NEW ZEALAND MEAT EXPORTS SECOND HIGHEST ON RECORD

New Zealand exported \$225 million worth of meats in 1961, the second highest year on record, exceeded only by the \$237 million exported in 1958.

New Zealand was the world's largest exporter of meats during 1960 and 1961, when shipments exceeded 1 billion pounds. The United Kingdom is the major market. However, the United States has taken more than 25 percent of the total value of exports in the past 4 years. Shipments to the European Common Market have been relatively small, averaging slightly less than \$4 million per year.

MEAT: New Zealand, exports by value and  
selected countries of destination, 1957-61

Destination	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million dollars				
United Kingdom .....	163.0	147.8	130.2	139.2	141.1
United States.....	13.7	70.0	61.6	58.2	60.5
Japan.....	6.7	1.4	1.4	5.6	8.1
Canada.....	2.6	6.4	3.6	4.8	4.8
EEC countries and associated areas.....	6.7	3.9	2.8	3.4	2.8
Other.....	4.5	7.3	6.4	5.9	7.8
Total.....	197.2	236.8	206.0	217.1	225.1

## COSTA RICA GROWS KENAF

Kenaf production which was begun principally on a trial basis in Costa Rica 2 years ago rose to 600,000 pounds from 520 acres in 1961.

A total of 594,000 pounds of the crop was sold to a bag factory in Guatemala. This factory has indicated it would like to have as much as 2 million pounds of Costa Rican kenaf at a specified price. To increase production of the fiber to furnish so large an export above local requirements would require considerably more acreage and an interest of additional farmers.

All of the first crop was used locally. In 1960 about 75,000 pounds of fiber were produced and exported. Although there were some processing problems in handling the large increase in 1961, a further production expansion was planned for 1962.



## INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT DEVELOPING

A United Nations Coffee Conference met in New York, July 9 - August 25, to negotiate a long-term international coffee agreement. A draft proposed agreement, approved in substance by the Coffee Study Group at its meeting in Washington in March, provided the basis for the negotiations.

Accordance was reached at the Conference on the key issues. The Agreement is being rewritten to include the amendments and compromises developed at the Conference. The Conference will reconvene September 28 to approve the rewritten Agreement, after which governments may formally ratify.

Export quotas will be the principal instrument of the Agreement. Importing countries will assist in implementing the quota arrangements by limiting imports from nonmember exporters and requiring certificates of origin on coffee imports.

The Agreement will become effective when accepted by 20 exporting countries accounting for 80 percent of world coffee exports and 10 importing countries having 80 percent of the world imports.

## SUGAR QUOTA INCREASES GO TO SEVEN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

A total of 100,000 short tons of sugar in raw value was added to the existing quotas of seven countries by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as a partial fulfillment of deficits previously authorized for purchase (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 27, 1962).

Proposals of foreign countries to export sugar to the United States by September 30 exceeded 400,000 tons. Selected allocations considered various factors including arrangements for prompt shipment and the availability of sugar which could not otherwise be imported within the individual foreign country quotas. The quantities allocated to individual countries given in short tons, raw value are British West Indies 34,818, Dominican Republic 31,285, Ecuador 10,000, El Salvador 5,000, French West Indies 9,745, Guatemala 2,978, and Haiti 6,174.

## NIGERIAN CACAO FARMERS TO RECEIVE HIGHER PRICES

The Western Region Marketing Board has announced an increase in producer prices of £ 5/ton for the 1962-63 cacao crop. The new prices will be £ 105/ton (13.1 cents per pound) for Grade 1 and £ 90/ton (11.2 cents per pound) for Grade 2.

Prices paid for the 1961-62 crop were £ 100/ton (12.5 cents per pound) for Grade 1 and £ 85/ton (10.6 cents per pound) for Grade 2.

# SWITZERLAND RAISES BREAD GRAIN SUPPORT PRICES

For the 1962 crop, Switzerland increased its guaranteed producer grain prices by 2 Swiss francs per quintal (about U.S. 13 cents per bushel) for all classes of wheat, 1 franc per quintal (about 6 cents per bushel) for meslin, and 2 francs per quintal (a little over 8 cents per bushel) for spelt.

These increases range from 2.9 to 3.3 percent for the five classes of wheat, 3.2 to 3.4 percent for the two classes of meslin, and 3.2 percent for spelt. The corresponding price of rye was unchanged. These classes of wheat and meslin are based on quality. No separate classes have been fixed by the Swiss Government for spelt or rye.

This is the first time Switzerland has made any changes in its producer support prices for bread grains since the 1956 crop. For that crop all of these prices were lowered by 2 francs per quintal. Switzerland does not support the producer prices of feed grains.

## BREAD GRAINS: Switzerland, producer support prices, 1961 and 1962 crops

Grain	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	Swiss francs		Dollars	
	<u>per quintal</u>		<u>per bushel</u>	
Wheat:				
Class I.....	69.0	71.0	4.34	4.47
Class II.....	68.0	70.0	4.28	4.41
Class III.....	66.5	68.5	4.19	4.32
Class IV.....	63.5	65.5	4.00	4.13
Class V.....	60.0	62.0	3.78	3.91
Meslin:				
Class I.....	60.75	62.75	3.76	3.82
Class II.....	58.5	59.5	3.56	3.62
Rye.....	57.0	57.0	3.35	3.35
Spelt.....	62.0	64.0	2.60	2.68

The supplements which the Swiss whose farms are located in mountainous regions, are paid in addition to the basic bread grain support prices also have been increased by the government. These supplements are in recognition of the higher costs of producing and marketing grains in these regions.

These increases, applicable to all bread grains, in Swiss francs per quintal, are: elevation of 800-900 meters (2,625-2,954 feet), from 3 to 4; elevation of 901-1,000 meters (2,955-3,282 feet), from 5 to 6; elevation of 1,001 meters (3,283 feet) and higher, from 7 to 8. The corresponding dollar per pushel amounts are listed below.

BREAD GRAINS: Switzerland, support price supplements paid producers in mountainous regions, 1961 and 1962 crops

Altitude and year	Wheat	Meslin	Spelt	Rye
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	per	per	per	per
	<u>bushel</u>	<u>bushel</u>	<u>bushel</u>	<u>bushel</u>
2,625 - 2,954 feet:				
1961-62.....	.19	.18	.13	.18
1962-63.....	.25	.24	.17	.24
2,955 - 3,282 feet:				
1961-62.....	.31	.30	.21	.29
1962-63.....	.38	.36	.25	.35
3,283 feet and higher:				
1961-62.....	.44	.43	.29	.41
1962-63.....	.50	.49	.34	.47

Swiss farmers sell these grains only to the Federal Government Cereals Administration, which resells them to millers at a loss. For example, the Administration has, since October 1, 1961, been selling 1961-crop domestic wheat to millers at prices ranging from only 43.85 francs per quintal (\$2.76 per bushel) for Class I to 38.15 francs per quintal (\$2.40 per bushel) for Class V. This compares with 69 to 60 francs per quintal (\$4.34-\$3.78 per bushel) which the Administration paid for such wheat.

Importation of bread grains into Switzerland, however, is handled by private traders.

#### FRENCH WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS UP IN FISCAL 1962

French wheat and flour exports from July 1961 through June 1962 totaled 1.9 million metric tons--19 percent more than the previous year.

Wheat exports during 1961-62 totaled 1.3 million tons, compared with 1.2 million the previous year. About 60 percent of the wheat was exported to European countries in both years. Most of the balance of the wheat went to former French territories in Africa in 1960-61, while none was exported to the Western Hemisphere in either year.

Communist China's purchases of French wheat in 1961-62 account for most of the overall increase in exports. However, larger quantities were exported to West Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Algeria. In contrast, shipments to Morocco and Tunisia in 1961-62 were below the previous year.

(Continued)



WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination, July-June 1960-61 and July-June 1961-62

Country of destination	July-June 1960-61			July-June 1961-62		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
British America .....	--	22,574	22,574	--	28,853	28,853
French West Indies .....	--	47,739	47,739	--	51,879	51,879
Netherlands America .....	--	1,113	1,113	--	282	282
Bolivia .....	--	5,401	5,401	--	8,610	8,610
Chile .....	--	6,406	6,406	--	14,034	14,034
French Guiana .....	--	2,646	2,646	--	2,733	2,733
Others .....	--	2,514	2,514	--	1,427	1,427
Total .....	--	88,393	88,393	--	107,818	107,818
Europe:						
Albania .....	29,445	--	29,445	--	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	1,814	3,999	5,813	1,007	561	1,568
Cyprus .....	9,696	--	9,696	--	--	--
Denmark .....	9,999	679	10,678	910	1,416	2,326
Germany, West .....	489,367	26,642	516,009	524,912	31,775	556,687
Ireland .....	2,068	--	2,068	1,449	--	1,449
Netherlands .....	32,581	601	33,182	45,035	2,599	47,634
Norway .....	3,410	--	3,410	1,990	781	2,771
Portugal .....	11,040	--	11,040	5,985	--	5,985
Spain .....	--	1,342	1,342	--	517	517
Switzerland .....	41,863	1,373	43,236	67,757	2,032	69,789
United Kingdom .....	90,599	11,321	101,920	166,729	18,878	185,607
Others .....	--	2,205	2,205	1,921	827	2,748
Total .....	721,882	48,162	770,044	817,695	59,386	877,081
Asia:						
Aden .....	--	--	--	--	4,203	4,203
Arabian Peninsula .....	--	12,373	12,373	--	6,805	6,805
Cambodia .....	--	2,521	2,521	--	547	547
Ceylon .....	--	14,393	14,393	--	13,807	13,807
China, Mainland .....	--	--	--	117,639	81,121	198,760
India .....	--	--	--	--	24,537	24,537
Indonesia .....	--	15,553	15,553	--	1,901	1,901
Iran .....	--	--	--	--	18,753	18,753
Lebanon .....	--	7,672	7,672	254	2,124	2,378
Malaya and Singapore .....	--	18,224	18,224	--	19,031	19,031
Portuguese Asia .....	--	5,213	5,213	--	3,270	3,270
Others .....	--	1,593	1,593	--	2/29,285	2/29,285
Total .....	--	77,542	77,542	117,893	205,384	323,277
Africa:						
Algeria .....	116,337	16,267	132,604	180,554	25,193	205,747
British Africa, n.e.c. ....	--	6,094	6,094	--	18,119	18,119
Cameroon .....	--	11,418	11,418	--	9,672	9,672
Congo, Republic of the .....	--	7,147	7,147	--	537	537
Libya .....	--	7,508	7,508	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic .....	--	24,093	24,093	--	30,318	30,318
Morocco .....	169,787	--	169,787	75,749	--	75,749
Senegal .....	124,725	--	124,725	143,523	--	143,523
Sudan .....	--	24,203	24,203	--	--	--
Tunisia .....	59,866	1,760	61,626	4	887	891
Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c. ....	--	3,967	3,967	--	15,457	15,457
Western Africa, n.e.c. ....	2,895	8,129	11,024	--	21,163	21,163
Others .....	--	3,687	3,687	--	5,101	5,101
Total .....	473,610	114,273	587,883	399,830	126,447	526,277
French Oceania .....	--	16,188	16,188	--	15,655	15,655
Unspecified .....	469	18,129	18,598	475	2,974	3,449
World total .....	1,195,961	362,687	1,558,648	1,335,893	517,664	1,853,557
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels .....	43,944	13,326	57,270	49,085	19,021	68,106

1/ Grain equivalent and includes groats and semolina. 2/ 26,599 tons listed as "Other Asia", and no further breakdown available.

Compiled from official and other sources.

French flour exports were also much larger than in the previous year, with Communist China, which imported none in 1960-61, becoming the most important outlet. Exports to this country as well as those to India and Iran were largely responsible for the increase. As shown in the accompanying table, numerous changes were made in the destinations as well as quantities of French flour exports.

#### CANADA'S TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

Canada's exports of cheese, evaporated milk, and nonfat dry milk increased in the first 4 months of 1962 from the same months of 1961. Exports of dry whole milk declined.

Cheese sales were up more than 50 percent to 3.2 million pounds, of which 2.8 million were purchased by the United Kingdom.

Evaporated milk shipments--2.1 million pounds compared with 1.5 million last year--went almost entirely to the Bahamas.

Nonfat dry milk exports increased from 6 million pounds to 10 million. Among the countries making substantially higher purchases in this period with 1961 figures in parentheses were: Venezuela more than 1 million pounds (305,000 pounds), Italy 3 million (1 million), and Cuba 2 million (505,000).

Exports of dry whole milk were down about 50 percent to 7 million pounds, almost all of which went to Venezuela.

#### CANADA SELLS MORE WHEAT TO POLAND

Canada and Poland have signed a new agreement providing for the purchase by the latter country of 300,000 metric tons (about 11 million bushels) of Canadian wheat to be shipped before the St. Lawrence Seaway closes about December 1.

The agreement also gives Poland an option to purchase 200,000 additional tons (about 7.3 million bushels), which they may later buy for delivery next spring.

This is a credit sale similar to a number of other Canadian wheat sales to Poland during recent years. It is insured by the Canadian Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

The agreement provides for payment of 10 percent in cash at the time of shipment, and three equal payments of 30 percent each at the end of 24, 30, and 36 months respectively, from date of shipment. The Poles have expressed a desire for Manitoba Northern No. 3 under this agreement.



## FRENCH COMMON MARKET POLICY ON RICE STILL NOT DECIDED

No decisions have yet been made as to the French position on rice in the Common Market.

It is unlikely that a definite decision will be reached before October. There are many rumors that new regulations will not go into effect until late next spring, possibly April 1.

France and Italy, as the rice producing countries of the European Economic Community, are continuing to meet with difficulty in arriving at any arrangement with the other four non-rice producing countries (Belgium, Luxemborg, the Netherlands, and Germany).

The fact that these four countries obtained over 37 percent of their import needs from the United States in 1961, as well as substantial amounts from world sources, is the basic factor which has delayed agreements on regulations governing trade in rice originally scheduled for July 1. About 88 percent of the total imports of the non-rice producing countries involves types and varieties of rice not grown within the Common Market.

## SWEDEN RAISES WHEAT AND RYE SUPPORT PRICES

The Swedish Grain Trade Association, a quasi-governmental organization, has set the so-called redemption prices at which it will buy domestic 1962-crop wheat and rye.

The regulation became effective September 1, and applies to wheat and rye purchased from farmers after April 1, 1963. The wheat price is 51 kroners per quintal (\$2.70 per bushel) and that for rye is 47 kroners per quintal (\$2.32 per bushel).

These prices compare with the corresponding April 1, 1962, prices as follows: that for wheat is 6 kroners per quintal (32 cents per bushel), or about 13 percent, higher; and that for rye is 5 kroners per quintal (25 cents per bushel), or about 12 percent, higher. The prices paid by the Association for domestic wheat and rye which it bought from farmers beginning April 1, 1962, were 2 kroners per quintal lower than the corresponding prices for the preceding year.

Swedish farmers sell wheat and rye to private buyers throughout the regulation year at whatever prices they are willing to accept. However, on and after April 1 of each year the Association will buy at the respective fixed redemption prices all domestic wheat and rye produced during the preceding year which the farmers offer to it.

The Association's reasons for increasing these prices are: (1) the general upward trends in world prices of wheat and rye during the past year; (2) the smaller total amount of Swedish wheat and rye which will be available for export in 1962-63 (July-June) than in 1961-62, which will reduce the drain on the funds available to the Association for subsidizing grain exports, and (3) three increases in Sweden's grain import taxes during 1961-62.

The fund available for subsidizing Sweden's wheat and rye exports has been increasing. It consists mainly of the proceeds of the wheat and rye milling tax of 5 kroners per quintal collected from Swedish millers but also, in part, of the abovementioned grain import tax. This fund is available to the Grain Trade Association for a variety of purposes.

The three increases in the grain import tax during 1961-62 (from 16.35 kroners to 22.65 kroners per quintal) have generally raised the regular market prices of grains in Sweden. This tax is geared to (1) the difference between an index of costs of agricultural production in Sweden and a "world market price index," and (2) a comparison of domestic agricultural prices with wages received by Swedish workers in certain cost-of-living classes.

#### WEST GERMANY ANNOUNCES IMPORT LEVIES ON GRAIN FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

West German corn and wheat imports used in the production of starch, glucose, and glucose syrup are charged a lower levy than the levy on non-industrial grain.

This levy is a part of the import system under the Common Agricultural Policy which went into effect July 30 as agreed to by the six Common Market Countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany). During the past year German industry utilized over 300,000 metric tons of corn.

The German reduction of the corn levy amounts to \$47 per metric ton if the c.i.f. price of corn is below \$61 per ton. When the c.i.f. price is above \$61 per ton the levy is zero. The corn import levy on August 9 was \$57.15 with the c.i.f. price of U.S. yellow No. 2 at \$50.85 per ton. Therefore, the levy on corn for starch, glucose, and glucose production was \$10.15. The levy varies daily with the c.i.f. prices.

The wheat levy is reduced \$51 per ton if the c.i.f. price is lower than \$70 per ton and the levy is zero if the c.i.f. price is above \$70. The wheat levy on August 9 was \$61.25 per metric tons with the adjusted c.i.f. price of U.S. Red Winter No. 2 at \$59.75, which is the actual c.i.f. price adjusted to the Common Market grain standard. The levy on wheat for the production of starch, glucose, or glucose syrup was \$10.25 per ton.

West Germany is the first of the six countries to announce a lower levy on grains used to produce starch, glucose, and glucose syrup. However, several other countries have announced rebates to millers and manufacturers of grain products. The West German levy reduction is subject to repeal at any time and is due to expire June 30, 1963. These reductions are temporary measures to allow the industries time to adjust to the new levy system.

## FRANCE IMPORTS

## U.S. RICE

French importers recently made the first substantial purchase of U.S. rice amounting to 2,600 m.t.

The entire amount has been resold on forward contracts to retailers prior to the time of the shipment arrival at Marseilles. It is understood that considerable portion of the shipment will be packaged with each unit containing a brochure in French identifying the rice as being of American origin.

## INDIA'S 1961-62 FLAXSEED

## PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

India's 1961-62 flaxseed crop was 15,640,850 bushels from 4,211,000 acres, according to the final official estimate.

Compared with the revised official estimates for 1960-61 of 15,558,200 bushels from 4,433,000 acres, production in 1961-62 increased slightly despite a moderate decline in acreage. The increase in production occurred mainly in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and was due generally to more favorable weather than in the year before.

INDONESIA'S EXPORTS OF COPRA, PALM  
OIL AND KERNELS DROP IN MAY

Indonesia's exports of copra, palm oil, and palm kernels in May were less than the quantities exported in either April 1962 or May 1961.

Copra exports in May were 8,172 long tons. In April 12,010 tons were shipped and in May of last year 20,380 tons were exported. Exports during January through May 1962 totaled 34,975 tons. This was less than half the 76,254 tons shipped during the corresponding months of 1961.

May exports of palm oil were 4,770 short tons, compared with 8,829 tons in April and 11,779 tons in May 1961. The total for January-May 1962 was 43,482 tons, 7 percent less than the 46,570 tons exported in January-May 1961.

Palm kernel shipments amounted to 1,130 short tons in May, substantially less than the 4,472 tons in April and 3,577 tons in May 1961. During January-May 1962, 13,003 tons were exported, 12 percent more than the 11,639 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1961.



CEYLONESE COPRA AND COCONUT  
OIL EXPORTS GAIN

Ceylon's exports of both copra and coconut oil were larger in the first quarter of 1962 than in the first quarter of 1961.

Copra exports were 16 percent greater in the January-March quarter of 1962. The gain was largely in increased exports to India and Poland. Copra exports to Mainland China in this period fell to zero.

Coconut oil exports were up 10 percent from the corresponding quarter of 1961. Increased shipments to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Canada, West Germany, and Morocco accounted for most of this gain.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,  
annual 1961, January-March 1961 and 1962

Continent and country of destination	Copra			Coconut Oil		
	January-March			January-March		
	1961 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/	1961 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:						
Canada.....	---	---	---	24,305	4,328	4,887
United States.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	---	951	---	526
Total.....	---	---	---	25,256	4,328	5,413
South America.....	---	---	---	1,834	262	339
Europe:						
France.....	---	---	---	1,181	404	360
Germany, West.....	---	---	---	1,971	---	1,436
Italy.....	---	---	---	11,009	3,465	2,943
Netherlands.....	---	---	---	5,105	2,687	973
Poland.....	563	---	675	5,188	595	2,874
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	100	50	---
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	8,218	3,771	2,002
U.S.S.R.....	---	---	---	2,337	---	2,500
Other.....	---	---	---	590	---	---
Total.....	563	---	675	35,699	10,972	13,088
Africa:						
Egypt.....	---	---	---	---	---	98
Morocco.....	---	---	---	1,438	233	1,233
South Africa, Republic of....	---	---	---	140	50	35
Other.....	---	---	---	108	25	33
Total.....	---	---	---	1,686	308	1,399
Asia:						
Burma.....	4,806	81	92	4,305	1,060	206
China, Mainland.....	10,650	1,250	---	10,096	1,599	1,177
India.....	35,262	9,430	11,852	8	---	2
Iran.....	10	10	---	969	419	---
Iraq.....	121	43	10	56	21	66
Pakistan.....	3,413	791	812	11,447	3,559	3,227
Syria.....	150	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	12	3	30	277	71	56
Total.....	54,424	11,608	12,796	27,158	6,729	4,734
Oceania.....	---	---	---	200	65	44
Grand total.....	54,987	11,608	13,471	91,833	22,664	25,017

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

# INDIA'S RAPE AND MUSTARDSEED CROP DECLINES SLIGHTLY IN 1961-62

India's 1961-62 crop of rapeseed and mustardseed according to the final official estimate, amounted to 1,439,160 short tons, a decline of 4 percent from the revised official estimate of 1,495,160 tons produced in 1960-61.

The decline was largely attributable to unfavorable weather which occurred during the latter part of the growing season and resulted in significantly lower yields.

Production in 1961-62 declined despite the fact that harvested acreage was up by more than 7 percent from the previous year.

Rapeseed and mustardseed, one of India's major oilseed crops, is largely crushed and consumed domestically as edible oil.

RAPESEED AND MUSTARDSEED: India, acreage, production,  
and yield per acre, marketing years  
1957-58 through 1961-62

Year beginning February 1	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre
		1,000 short tons	Pounds
1957-58.....	5,979	1,034	346
1958-59.....	6,021	1,147	381
1959-60.....	7,151	1,173	328
1960-61 <u>1/</u> .....	7,094	1,495	422
1961-62 <u>2/</u> .....	7,598	1,439	379

1/ Revised official estimate. 2/ Official estimate.  
Compiled from official sources.

# U.S. COTTON LINTERS IMPORTS INCREASE IN 1961-62

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, totaled 206,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the 1961-62 season (August-July)--up 47 percent from imports of 140,000 bales during the previous season.

Linters imports during July amounted to 16,000 bales, compared with 8,000 bales in June, and 13,000 in July 1961.



Principal sources of the 1961-62 imports, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 109,000 bales (79,000); U.S.S.R. 32,000 (25,000); Brazil 19,000 (5,000); El Salvador 12,000 (6,000); Argentina 10,000 (3,000); Guatemala 8,000 (5,000); and Turkey 7,000 (2,000).

# U.S. IMPORTS MORE COTTON IN 1961-62

U.S. imports of raw cotton for consumption amounted to 151,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the 1961-62 season--an increase of 17 percent from 1960-61 imports of 129,000 bales.

Practically all of the increase was accounted for by larger imports of rough, harsh Asiatic cotton shorter than 3/4-inch in staple from India, Pakistan, and Burma. This cotton is not subject to import quota restrictions. Imports of upland and long staple types under quota from the principal suppliers, Egypt, Mexico, and Peru, totaled the same as in 1960-61. Imports in July were 1,000 bales, equal to the inflow in June 1962 and July 1961. Most July 1962 imports consisted of short, harsh cotton not subject to quota.

COTTON: U.S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-39  
and 1950-54, annual 1958-61

Origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1935-39	1950-54	1958	1959	1960	1961
	-----1,000 bales-----					
Brazil.....	3	1/	1	1	1	1
Burma.....	2/	1/	0	1/	3	4
China, Mainland 3/.....	25	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	2/67	29	7	10	4	20
Mexico.....	23	15	33	29	29	29
Pakistan.....	2/	8	9	13	6	12
Peru.....	1	13	26	15	17	22
Sudan.....	4/	2	1	1	1/	1/
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)...	63	83	58	67	68	63
U.S.S.R.....	2	1/	1	0	0	1/
Other countries.....	1	2	1	0	1	1/
Total 5/	185	152	137	136	6/129	6/151

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities that are reexported each year. 6/ Does not include picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.

The import quota for long staple cotton (1-1/8 inches or longer) for the current quota year, which began August 1, 1962, was substantially oversubscribed except for Peruvian Tanguis. This global quota of 45,656,420 pounds (equivalent to 95,118 bales of 500 pounds gross weight) is subdivided into three categories, largely on the basis of staple length, as follows: (1) extra-long staple, 1-3/8 inches or more, 39,590,778 pounds (82,481 bales); (2) ordinary long staple, 1-1/8 inches up to, but not including, 1-3/8 inches, 4,565,642 pounds (9,512 bales); and (3) Tanguis, which is a harsh or rough cotton stapling 1-5/32 inches up to, but not including 1-3/8 inches, 1,500,000 pounds (3,125 bales).

#### FOREIGN FREE WORLD PRODUCES AND EXPORTS MORE COTTON

Cotton production and exports in major foreign Free World exporting countries were somewhat larger in 1961-62 than a year earlier.

Production in 1961-62 is estimated at 11.8 million bales in the countries listed on the accompanying table. This is 3 percent above the 11.5 million grown in 1960-61. Production rose in eight of the countries listed, with the largest increases in Brazil, the Sudan, and Greece. Cotton crops were down sharply in Egypt because of severe insect damage, and in British East Africa due to heavy unseasonable rains in Uganda. Smaller declines occurred in Mexico, Nigeria, and French Equatorial Africa.

Exports during specified periods of 1961-62 increased 0.43 million bales above shipments in corresponding periods of the previous season. The volume of exports rose in 9 of the 13 countries under review, with the largest increases in Brazil, Turkey, and Greece. Exports lagged in Egypt, Mexico, British East Africa, and Pakistan.

Preliminary data indicate that foreign Free World production during the current season will continue its upward trend. Much of the increase will likely be in Egypt where a return to more normal yields seems probable.

(Table on opposite page)

COTTON: Production and exports, principal foreign Free World  
exporting countries, seasons 1960-61 and 1961-62

Country	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
	Production					Exports				
	1960-61:	1961-62:	Change:	Reporting:	1960-61:	1961-62:	Change:	1960-61:	1961-62:	Change:
	1,000	1,000	1,000	period:	1,000	1,000	1,000	bales	bales	bales
	bales	bales	bales		bales	bales	bales			
Brazil.....	1,950:	2,400:	+450:	Aug-Apr	352:	529:	+177			
British East Africa.....	478:	307:	-171:	Aug-May	373:	330:	-43			
Egypt.....	2,196:	1,542:	-654:	Aug-May	1,236:	995:	-241			
El Salvador.....	184:	257:	+73:	Aug-July	138:	208:	+70			
Fr. Equat. Africa 1/.....	210:	145:	-65:	Aug-Dec	31:	69:	+38			
Greece.....	288:	448:	+160:	Aug-June	148:	297:	+149			
Mexico.....	2,100:	1,995:	-105:	Aug-June	1,471:	1,323:	-148			
Nigeria.....	260:	160:	-100:	Aug-Jan	38:	91:	+53			
Pakistan.....	1,398:	1,503:	+105:	Aug-May	232:	219:	-13			
Peru.....	555:	600:	+45:	Aug-June	430:	509:	+79			
Sudan.....	525:	930:	+405:	Aug-Mar	249:	328:	+79			
Syria.....	511:	572:	+61:	Aug-July	445:	474:	+29			
Turkey.....	800:	925:	+125:	Aug-June	284:	443:	+159			
Total above countries.....	11,455:	11,784:	+329:		5,427:	5,815:	+388			
Total Foreign Free World..	13,730:	2/14,165:	2/ +435:	Aug-July	8,065:	2/ 8,578:	2/ +513			

1/ Chad and Central African Republic.

2/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination,  
average 1951-55, annual 1960-61, and January-June 1961-62

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1960	1961 2/	January-June		Increase (+) or de- crease (-) 1962
				1961 2/	1962 2/	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:						
Canada.....	23,782	21,255	25,209	11,473	12,563	+1,090
Mexico.....	43,659	9,585	5,395	2,398	2,319	-79
El Salvador.....	3,842	7,627	10,512	2,258	5,598	+3,340
Guatemala.....	3,693	11,443	12,005	6,934	6,067	-867
Cuba.....	30,356	18,418	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....	3,709	5,537	5,196	1,686	3,917	+2,231
Other.....	6,623	15,158	16,747	7,313	6,538	-775
Total.....	115,664	89,023	75,064	32,062	37,002	+4,940
South America:						
Chile.....	6,097	215	1,230	643	3,467	+2,824
Colombia.....	15,140	26,089	30,332	12,660	16,799	+4,139
Ecuador.....	6,124	16,849	15,452	8,286	9,824	+1,538
Peru.....	9,769	9,029	16,483	4,608	11,533	+6,925
Other.....	4,574	13,589	13,407	3,125	7,415	+4,290
Total.....	41,704	65,771	76,904	29,322	49,038	+19,716
Europe:						
Austria.....	6,897	361	---	---	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	61,071	38,170	22,395	8,493	9,397	+904
France.....	10,913	28,463	8,208	91	3,494	+3,403
Germany, West.....	87,515	103,818	102,989	57,508	50,811	-6,697
Ireland.....	6,126	60	279	111	110	-1
Italy.....	137,080	282,586	207,031	95,394	122,731	+27,337
Netherlands.....	139,534	261,714	231,526	82,192	115,294	+33,102
Norway.....	3,346	1,867	3,305	1,731	1,799	+68
Spain.....	3/ 1,741	45,656	75,851	19,843	43,581	+23,738
Switzerland.....	33,485	6,588	12,863	2,047	8,490	+6,443
United Kingdom.....	10,973	40,041	20,418	10,507	9,669	-838
Poland.....	4/ 5,694	43,422	52,150	27,557	45,858	+18,301
Yugoslavia.....	19,053	18,347	41,833	3,541	5,325	+1,784
Other.....	8,838	13,339	14,914	6,358	4,474	-1,884
Total.....	532,266	884,432	793,762	315,373	421,033	+105,660
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	---	---	197,728	131,219	66,187	-65,032
Africa:						
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	4,740	2,234	765	560	277	-283
South Africa, Republic of.....	52,211	67,337	43,866	27,008	8,036	-18,972
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	34,408	61,259	58,662	30,485	50,308	+19,823
Other.....	4,593	5/ 28,927	19,967	6,295	6/ 17,023	+10,728
Total.....	95,952	159,757	123,260	64,348	75,644	+11,296
Asia:						
China, Taiwan.....	15,434	20,354	30,861	12,622	16,416	+3,794
Iran.....	3/ 3,826	22,584	21,460	5,390	14,678	+9,288
Japan.....	161,025	378,747	402,151	224,087	127,416	-96,671
Korea, Republic of.....	9,283	24,095	25,677	9,136	7,886	-1,250
Pakistan.....	---	30,770	34,007	16,082	40,056	+23,974
Philippines.....	11,104	18,130	21,195	11,082	11,711	+629
Other 7/.....	9,118	10,859	11,828	7,809	7,738	-71
Total.....	209,790	505,539	547,179	286,208	225,901	-60,307
Total world.....	995,376	1,704,522	1,813,897	858,532	874,805	+16,273

1/ Includes inedible tallow, animal greases and fats, animal oils, nes., oleic acid or red oil and stearic acid. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 1955 only. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Includes 21.9 million pounds to Morocco. 6/ Includes 12.3 million pounds to Morocco. 7/ Includes shipments to Oceania.





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